

The Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1936.

"We Are Seven" Picnickers

Fishery Patrol Steamer Langholm (Captain HOWARD ARSENAULT) left on a picnic cruise to Pictou yesterday with the following seven politicians on board - Mr. PETER SINCLAIR, M.P., Mr. H. H. COX, M.L.A., Mr. RUSSELL CLARK, M.L.A., Hon. T. W. L. PROWSE, Hon. J. P. MACINTYRE, Mr. J. J. LARABEE and Mr. REUBEN MACDONALD, Editor of the Patriot. The duties of the Langholm are to check lobster licenses and prevent illegal fishing.

Page Mr. Jones!

"At a recent Conservative meeting a statement was made by a leading speaker that the roads were a disgrace. . . . At no time could it be said with truth that the roads were 'a disgrace'. Such a statement is not true!" -Patriot editorial, July 8, 1936.

"He" (Mr. J. WALTER JONES, M.L.A.) "then discussed the roads in the Belfast district. Some of these were in a HORRIBLE CONDITION." Patriot report, June 29, 1936, of Liberal meeting at Eldon.

It would be like painting the lily to add anything by way of comment to the foregoing quotations. They merit place along with the choice anthology of Liberal tid-bits on the provincial sales tax question which we culled from the rich crop of inconsistencies in our contemporary's columns a few weeks ago. Nothing like them has ever appeared in a Prince Edward Island newspaper before. But then, nothing like the CAMPBELL Government has ever appeared before, to inspire such compositions!

Another Liberal Platform

The Quebec Liberal government has opened its election campaign with enunciation of a platform by Premier GOUBOUT which puts into the shade anything heretofore attempted in that line. Among other things the electors are promised additional provincial expenditure of \$5,000,000 on colonization, and \$2,500,000 on rural drainage. The farmers are to receive bonuses of 3 cents a pound on butter and 1 1/2 cents on cheese produced in the province, also premiums of \$1.50 and \$1 each for hogs produced, and up to \$100 each for remodelling old or building new piggeries, plus a bonus of \$10 an acre for clearing land; increased government assistance to stock breeders, creation of stations to supply lime for fertilizer purposes, assistance to small rural industries, backing for co-operative warehouses for farmers' goods, a new system of rural credits, a special programme of rural education, and a new low-rate rural electricity policy. The beet sugar industry is to be subsidized; all workmen are promised a minimum wage law, family allowance to maintain widows and orphans, relief works to replace state charity, and company laws to protect savings. There is to be an extra-parliamentary commission to study provincial administration; promotion of government employees according to merit; merging of all statistical services under one branch; abrogation of the Dillon law (the act amending the Quebec Controverted Elections Act, passed in 1931, which stipulated that the \$1,000 to be deposited as security by a petitioner in a contestation suit must be "his own.") Pledges are given to provide for the future of the University of Montreal; to throw open to the public much ground now reserved to fish and game clubs; to reform of the administration of the City of Montreal. There is to be legislation to prevent members of the Government from being directors of companies doing business with it; more co-operation with the federal Government in regard to fisheries; re-establishment of the ballot paper with stub and provision for "honest elections"; permission to municipalities to convert their debts, etc., etc.

All this, it must be admitted, makes our local Liberal promise-makers look like pikers. But there is one thing the GOUBOUT Government hasn't undertaken to do, one jewel lacking in its gorgeous display of election pledges which was conspicuous in the Liberal platform in this province. It hasn't promised to balance its budget!

It might be objected that such a promise would be inconsistent with the other policies advocated by Premier GOUBOUT. But what of that? Didn't the CAMPBELL Government pledge itself not only to reduction of expenditure sufficient to balance the budget annually but also to provide a jail farm, cheaper school books, cold storage facilities, "wider and better" markets, more employment, restoration of the full rebate on gasoline tax to farmers and fishermen, assistance in canning and processing potatoes and other products, etc., all with a view to catering to as wide an assortment of electoral expectations as possible?

No, it couldn't have been any reverence for consistency that inspired the omission of a budget-balancing plank in the GOUBOUT platform. More likely it was the fact that this particular pledge has been over-worked by Liberal politicians in recent years. It has been capitalized as a depression slogan by Liberal candidates, provincial and federal, from one end of Canada to the other. Now it has fallen into disrepute as a vote-catcher—a result not surprising in view of the fact that after all the advance publicity it received, a Liberal balanced budget remains as indiscoverable as a dodo.

And Why Not?

It is encouraging to learn that the Sassenachs are beginning to appreciate real music as represented by the bagpipes. Mr. Lewis F.

BEATON, President of the Scottish Piping Society of London at its annual meeting said he was impressed with the increasing popularity of the bagpipes. They were being appreciated more as pipers. At one time pipers used to be laughed at, but now people were beginning to understand the bagpipes a little more. Scottish people seemed to be keener on the bagpipes when they went South, and even English people were becoming more appreciative. He felt himself lucky in having very good neighbors. One neighbor, who had not an ounce of Scottish blood, after hearing him and his friends playing the pipes frequently was now buying all the piping records he could get for his gramophone. Another neighbor had asked him, after his recent illness, when he was going to begin playing the pipes again at home. Altogether Mr. BEATON thought, the more the pipers played, the better would the Englishmen understand the beauty and thrill of pibroch, march and reel, but he advised pipers not to practise too frequently in their own homes lest the neighbours be disturbed.

Editorial Notes

U. S. A. and mainland cars are now in evidence.

After today we'll miss the pretty misses in gay prints, and bright ambitious youths with smiling faces who have been taking P. W. C. entrance examinations this week.

It is when the extreme socialists, as in France, get into power that Trade Unionism meets its Waterloo. The Socialist movement in Britain was smashed by a Labour Government.

A "40 parson power" was let loose in New York on Sunday when Scottish Presbyterian ministers to that number occupied an equivalent number of pulpits in continuance of their Interfellowship visit to Canada and U. S. A.

Prince County Conservatives and Queens County Liberals, in recent meetings assembled, were in agreement on at least one point. They all deplored the condition of the roads under the CAMPBELL Government.

Five ineffectual attempts to answer Dr. MACMILLAN'S O'Leary speech were made in the local Liberal press. His rousing Summer-side speech ought to keep our contemporary busy with alibis all through the dog-days.

These days, one cannot be too careful in allowing foreign airplanes to pass slowly over one's country. Instantaneous photography will disclose the whole of one's defences and best means of attack.

Prime Minister KING's excuse for holding up official appointments is that we are in "the dog days". Are we? Well they are insignificant compared with the growling and gnashing of teeth in the days when announcements of the appointments are made.

Mr. HEATH STRONG summed up the political situation pretty well when he said, at the East Prince Conservative meeting, that no government within living memory had lost caste with the people so quickly as has the CAMPBELL administration.

Bagpipe players in Scotland are up in arms over the discovery that all bagpipes are made by Londoners and everything connected with the instruments except the tartan plaid on the wind-bag is produced outside of Great Britain. And even the Tartan is German coloured.

In view of the approaching Quebec election, Prime Minister KING has decided to fill no vacancies or make new appointments till September. It would be awkward were he to reward Mr. TASCHEREAU with a Senatorship on the eve of the Provincial Election.

Are Carnegie Library contributions to cease? A cable from Port of Spain, Trinidad, reads: "A Carnegie Corporation gift of \$80,000 to the Port of Spain Public Library is announced by library officials. It is believed to be one of the last Carnegie gifts to any library as it has been announced the trust is discontinuing library endowments."

The secret re-armament competition in Europe has compelled the Mother Country to come out openly with plans to defend "the industrialized Midlands and the North." That means of course, Bedford, Buckinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, Warwickshire, Yorkshire, Durham, and Scotland. London and the southern counties have been already pretty well taken care of.

The situation across the prairies, together with drought conditions over the United States spring wheat field, is responsible for a renewal of price upswings on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Hot winds have continued their work of preparing soil for erosion across southern sections of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Stunted growth has forced late-sown grain into early maturity, and prices in the grain pit bulged as traders rushed to purchase fearing a lamentable failure both in Canada and the United States.

There will be fewer Irish sweepstake winners this side the Atlantic than heretofore. Ten persons were arrested and \$2,500,000 worth of Irish Hospital Sweepstakes tickets seized by postal inspectors and police the other day in a series of raids in New York, which the officers said struck at the largest distribution centre for such tickets in the United States. The tickets were described as all genuine and their seizure, along with the names of thousands of agents who have aided in their distribution, was believed to have struck a heavy if not crushing blow to sale of chances on the Cambridgehire race scheduled for October.

Notes by the Way

A motorist in Toronto couldn't drive his car round a turn, hit a curb, tore off a wheel, and a blow-out, stepped on the accelerator in- into a tree and killed a woman passenger, but a coroner's jury called it an accident. Why they overlooked a rider congratulating the man on his driving is a mystery.—Peterboro Examiner.

Though a surface swell is dashing breakers against beach the tide may be ebbing. So although there is much talk of war and of expenditures upon armaments, and of trends of events may be toward peace. Certainly, if the people can control their governments there will be no second world war. There is too much evidence of public will to the contrary.—Hamilton Spectator.

Those old rules of economics still work. Premier Blum of France persuaded employers of striking industrial workers to meet demands of the latter for wage increases. The rise in pay has been followed quickly by higher prices for goods, and an upward swing in the cost of living, which it was desired to lower if possible or at least keep from rising. Now the same recently striking workers find that they are not so far ahead as they hoped and others are demanding that their wages too be increased. So it goes round and round!—Kingston Whig-Standard.

Italy's bill for Ethiopia, like Japan's bill for Manchuria, is a costly one. In both cases the money could have been expended far more profitably at home. We have long passed the age when booty of any considerable scale made conquest profitable. Why, then, do these nations drive toward war? Because the nationalistic drive takes people's minds off empty stomachs. And because a few great interests do make a profit by war—even though at the expense of a tremendous outlay in money and manpower by their countries.—New York Post.

The truth is that a young man's fancy nowadays does not run to thoughts of soldiering. I agree that soldiering has become a very much more dull and strenuous business than it was in the Volunteer era. I also agree that something more reasonable than heretofore in the way of recompense should be offered to men who force the many recreations of the age in favour of military training. This view has at last been expressed in practical results by the War Office, and the army, the returns for April, covering the whole army, which have just been issued, are more encouraging.—Truth, London.

The Western Union cable office in Paris was thrown into a pretty violent fit of alarm a week or so ago, when all the wires connecting Paris with New York went dead. The W. U. officials suspected all kinds of sabotage, and some of them were inclined to link it up with the European crisis. It wasn't war, though, as things turned out. It was simply that Sam's Restaurant, a little place in the Rue des Italiens, was changing the Rue des Italiens had been sent in to the junkman had been sent in to see what he could salvage. He was still salvaging the nice, thick copper cables that arm through the cellar when they found him.—The New Yorker.

The per capita consumption of lumber in Canada has varied in recent years from 317 ft. board measure in 1928 to 134 in 1934. Siftwood in the latter year being 11 ft. and hardwood 24. Ontario leads in total consumption with Quebec second, but this order is reversed for hardwood consumption. British Columbia, Canada's most important producer, with a relatively small population, leads in per capita consumption with 289 ft. in 1934 and Nova Scotia second with 176 ft. Prince Edward Island is third with 154, and Alberta fourth with 142.

The Toronto Star carried the editorial note: Opposing party council appeals. Senator Dandurand says: "I am of the opinion that Canadian Justice for Canadians should be ample and satisfactory." We think that most Canadians share this view. Our contemporary is wrong. Most Canadians do not share that view, including many of the distinguished men in the Liberal party it supports.—St. Catherine's Standard.

What is the secret of living to be a hundred? That is the question that is invariably raised when one comes in contact with a fellow creature who has been privileged to reach or near the century mark. This week it was my pleasure to call upon Mrs. William "Aunt Jennie" Cox, who is now in the hundredth year of her life. She was born June 21. Here was the answer, "I married a good man." Could any finer tribute have been given to a life's partner? Could there be any finer vindication of wedded life? Think that one over gently.—Truro News.

Latest official figures compiled regarding war graves show that 7,683 men who served in the N.Z.E.F. during the Great War have died since the Armistice was signed. Although all these deaths cannot be traced to the war, a very large number were due to war disabilities, and when they are added to the losses in the field they make a total of 24,379 deaths in the ranks of those who served—approximately one in every four.—New Zealand Press Bureau.

Beneath the almost infinite complexity of technical details which clouds discussion of German financial and economic there is a situation as simple as it is serious. In homely phrase, it is a case of an attempt to get a quart out of a pint pot. Germany has made some time-concentrated her main effort upon a tremendous scheme of rearmament requiring large supplies of

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of current events of local interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

PARKS, PESTS, & PATRIOTISM

Sir.—Readers throughout the Province must have been attracted to and interested in the account that appeared in Tuesday's Guardian of the meeting held recently at Bonshaw to discuss the possibilities of the West River-Bonshaw district as a site for a National Park.

One sure thing has become apparent in the discussions that have arisen in our Province in respect to the best site for a park, namely, that "Islanders" in general are quite alive to the beauties of "the Island," and that each Islander thinks the most beautiful spot includes his own school district. That in itself is gratifying: "All the world loves a lover," and no one is less likely because he likes his own country best of all. But it is necessary in order to extol the glories of one's own country, that he should magnify the disadvantages of another as a certain West River patriot did at the Bonshaw meeting? For instance, those snakes of Dalvey, are they really as dreadful as the West River patriot suggested? And as for sand fleas and ticks, is there any more of them in the North Shore being as big as hens, who is prepared to swallow this? Lucy Montgomery, come forth!

In respect to the West River-Bonshaw district, we admit that it does suffer from the natural pests just mentioned, but it has an abundance of supernatural ones, or at least it had in the past. For here flourished in days of old ghosts and goblins whose description made the blood run cold, and Scotch "warlocks and witches" that would put to shame Robbie Burns' description in Tam O'Shanter, to say nothing of Irish fairies seen dandling by moonlight on the high hills of Bonshaw, and that often got into the cellar by night and stole the cream, or else put a spell on it, so that the butter wouldn't come.

And now the West River-Bonshaw district is to have a National Park, and while a few ghosts and goblins may still remain, the fairies must vanish, for they cannot abide the smell of gasoline or the tooting horn of an auto.

I am, Sir, etc. OBSERVER.

DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE

Sir.—The Right Honourable R. B. Bennett and His Excellency, President Franklin D. Roosevelt have, in their order named, recognized the principle of distributive justice in their joint working agreement. It is not generally recognized by the public, however, what the injection of this new principle actually means. Few realize its importance in the reconstruction of the social and business life of the continent.

Space herein does not permit of an extensive analysis being made of the changes that have overtaken us and that came to a climax with the advent of "the depression" in 1929. The new type of society in a material sense is being evolved in clear to the most of our present-day life.

We do realize, however, that a first requisite is that other channels be put into circulation when money was old one become put into circulation through which money could be fed into the circulation of the community. It would be a high business life of the land it would multiply itself in the business that it generated as it passed from hand to hand.

I AM, SIR, ETC. JAMES M. MACLEAN 2140 Nelson Ave. New Westminster.

CAPITALISM OR COMMUNISM

Sir.—Mr. John Strachey, (The Message of Fascism, p. 120) says: "The realist theory of the incompatibility of our technical progress and our present social system is the material and much labor. Her foreign trade and foreign credit being cramped, she has been obliged to draw heavily upon the living standards of her people to accomplish her armaments, and she has had to devise an infinite variety of country's available domestic capital over a continually increasing field of demand. The financial web has now worn painfully thin, and the pressure upon the people's living standards has now grown painfully great.—New York Wall St. Journal.



FROM "TO LANGUAGE"

Thou that canst do much more with one poor pen Than all the powers of Princes can effect; And draw, direct, dispose and fashion men Better than Force or Rigour can direct. . . . And who in Time knows whether we may vent The treasure of our tongue? To what strange shores This gain of our best glory shall be sent. To enrich unknown nations with our stores? What worlds in the yet uniform-Occident May come refined with accents that are ours? —Samuel Daniel, (16th Century)

one theory which can account in any way for the political and economic chaos today. Had Mr. Strachey written: The incompatibility of modern control of production with relationship to "labour, capital and credit" he would have said something sensible. Mr. Strachey like many modern economists, condemns capitalism and advocates Communism.

Let us face facts. When man first faced mother earth with nothing but his bare hands he possessed labour alone. When he fashioned the first instrument whereby he increased the production of things to satisfy his wants and reduced his labour, in that instrument he possessed capital. When he possessed a piece of land as a permanent residence he created credit. By the use of labour and capital upon his possessions he starts a stream which much of which is reconverted into capital and credit.

What a man borrows or lends is not capital, it is credit. When a money lender receives interest, it is not on capital, but this interest and credit by the operation of labour and capital may be re-converted into further capital and wealth. If a man lends his services to another it is not labour that he lends, for his labour has then become credit to the borrower who has to pay for it. We see then that labour, capital, and credit are the three necessary factors in production. Take away any one of them and you have thrown a monkey wrench into the machinery. Production will not be satisfactorily made as little state interference as possible in the affairs of labour and capital. Credit however on account of its universal nature must come to a great extent under state supervision and control. When we consider that in modern times over 90 per cent of production and business in general is carried on by the credit system which have evolved from the credit system in use, we see why our economic structure is collapsing.

The first effective move towards establishing peace in the world would be the appointment of a joint commission of European powers with authority to make a thorough investigation into the international house of enquiry at Frankfurt, Germany, then in London, Paris, Vienna and wherever else they have branches or agents established. The investigation must fully, honestly and courageously disclose all their financial operations immediately before, during and since the Napoleonic wars. This would be the really first step towards peace as Roosevelt foresaw, in the case of the House of Morgan, when he came into power. The findings and the recommendations of the European joint committee of inquiry should be given world wide publicity, so that, together with the American enquiry, the nations of the world would be intelligently guided in establishing laws whereby it would be impossible in the future for any private individual to gain an undue control through the credit instruments, over the economic life of the people.

If the wonderfully productive mechanized machinery of production that has been developed in the world is to function fully and efficiently, it is absolutely necessary that consumption must be made to equal production. By the controlled inflation instead of privately controlled deflation, Sir Norman Angell, in an article on the Major Douglas Social Credit scheme, appearing lately in The Financial Post, makes this statement: "Temporary money of a metal-ticket variety is absolutely indispensable to commerce in the modern mechanized world of production. It must be money that should be cancelled instead of money which remains in circulation, if all sorts of dislocations are not to arise." This is exactly the sort of money or credit that is suggested to be used under the Major Douglas Social Credit scheme.

Major Douglas in his book "Social Credit" states as follows: "In a remarkable document entitled 'The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion' which received some publicity some years ago a devilish scheme for the enslavement of the world was outlined. The authority of the document is of little importance. What is interesting about it is the fidelity with which the method by which such enslavement might be brought about can be seen reflected in the facts of everyday experience.

It was explained in that treatise that the financial system was the agency most suitable for such a purpose; the incultation of a false democracy was recommended. The Great War and the methods by which it might be brought about were predicted at least 20 years before the event; the imposition of grinding taxation, more especially directed against real estate owners, was specifically explained as essential to the furtherance of the scheme. The methods by which the

Friday and Saturday Suits \$17.50 We have selected about 50 Suits regular \$20.00 and \$22.00 values which go on sale Friday and Saturday at \$17.50. SEE THEM. HENDERSON & CUDMORE

That Body of Yours By James D. Barton, M.D. PREVENTING THE FORMATION OF STOMACH AND INTESTINAL ULCER Many patients who undergo medical treatment or even surgical operation for ulcer of the stomach or the first few inches of the intestine past the stomach (duodenum) not only expect immediate relief but a permanent cure. And this immediate relief and permanent cure is obtained in a great many cases because the strict advice on what to eat and how to live after treatment or operation is faithfully followed.

Brief Sketch Of Kelly's Cross Parish (By M. A. Smith) The following comprises the names of those young ladies who natives of this parish, are members of the communities set up for their names. Their parents, many of whom are now enjoying the reward of virtuous lives, must have given these young women some striking evidence of the necessity of a zeal for the Catholic faith handed down from their forefathers.

- 1. Margaret McKenna, daughter of the late Francis McKenna and the late Ann McIlvor, born at Hampton Jan. 9, 1867, admitted Nov. 1, 1885 to Sisters of Charity. Now at St. Vincent's Convent, St. John, N.B. (Sister M. Germaine).
- 2. Veronica McKenna, sister of above, born Jan. 27, 1871, admitted to same order Oct. 5, 1890. Name in religion Sr. M. Constance. Now in Mater Misericordiae Home, St. John, N.B.
- 3. Adrienne McKenna, sister of the two above, born March 26, 1868, admitted to same order 1893. Name in religion Sr. M. Raphael. Died Oct. 9th, 1900.
- 4. Mary Ellen Murphy (Sr. Mary Peter). Joined order of Sisters of Charity in 1897, Halifax. Died in 1927. Was a daughter of the late Michael Murphy and the late Catherine Smith.
- 5. Sister Madeline de Pazzi (1918), Marg. Mabel.
- 6. Sister Maria Bonaventura (1921), Maria Ellen.
- 7. Sister Maria Beatrice (1923), Cath. Jane.
- 8. Sister Maria Peter, Bertha Ann (1925). All in Order of Sisters of Charity, Mount St. Vincent, Halifax. Are daughters of the late John Stordey and Margaret Murphy Brookvale.
- 9. Mary Ellen McAvinn, daughter of the late Joseph McAvinn and the late Mary A. McKenna (1912) Sisters of Providence, Indiana.
- 10. Sister McAvinn, sister of above (1913) Order of St. Joseph, St. Paul, Minn.
- 11. Catherine Agnes McAvinn, sister of last two (1915) Order of St. Joseph, St. Paul.
- 12. Eliza Kelly (Sr. Rosaria). Daughter of the late Edward Kelly and the late Bridget Kelly. A member of Sisters of Providence, United States.
- 13. Alice Kelly, a sister of the last named. (Sr. M. Bernardus.) Is a member of Sisters of Mercy, U.S.
- 14. Julia, a sister of last two, (Sr. George of Vienna), of the Order of Congregation of Notre Dame, Kingston.
- 15. Catherine Smith, daughter of the late John Smith and Margaret Trainor (Sr. Laurencia) Sister of Mercy, Fall River.
- 16. Alice D. Smith (Sr. M. Edmund). Sister of last named, in the Order of Sisters of Providence, Kingston, Ont.
- 17. Ethel Duffy, daughter of the late John J. Duffy and the late Mary Whelan. (Madame Duffy) in Order of Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Halifax.
- 18. Mary Alice Monaghan, daughter of the late Charles Monaghan and the late Mary Kiggins. (Sr. St. Charles.) Died in Providence, R.I. Cong. de Notre Dame.
- 19. Mary Eliza Bradley (Sr. St. Francis) daughter of late Francis Bradley and late Eliza A. Donnelly. Con. Notre Dame in Montreal.
- 20. Jane Bradley, sister of last named (Sr. Mary Austin) Cong. de Notre Dame, Rockford Square School, Charlottetown.
- 21. Mary Ellen Duffy (Sr. St. Barbara). Daughter of the late James Duffy and the late Margaret Murphy. Order of Good Shepherd. At present in Minnesota.
- 22. Bridget Duffy (Sr. St. Vincent de Paul.) Half-sister of last named, daughter of the late James Duffy and the late Ellen Shreanan. In Boston. Good Shepherd.
- 23. Catherine Duffy (Sr. M. of Nazareth). Sister of last named. Good Shepherd. In New York.
- 24. Rose Mary Cassidy (Sr. M. Augusta) daughter of Peter Cassidy and Mary A. McGee. In Order of St. Joseph. In St. Paul (Aug. 1925).
- 25. Mary Devereaux (Sr. M. Cecil). Daughter of the late James H. Devereaux and Rose A. McDonald. Good Shepherd.
- 26. Grace Devereaux, sister of last named. (Sr. Rosanna) in St. Paul.
- 27. Rosella Monaghan (Sr. Faustine). Daughter of the late Francis Monaghan and Mary McAvinn. Order of St. Martha. At present in